



WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

May, 1920.

TO THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE,
WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

1. I beg to present my Report for the year ending 31st December, 1919, on the work of the School Medical Service carried out in the administrative County of Warwick, under the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, and the Education Act, 1918.

2. The year 1919 will be memorable, as far as the School Medical Service is concerned, as one of energetic reconstruction after the long years of war, when medical inspection in Warwickshire gradually became reduced almost to the barest permissible minimum. It is noteworthy that at no time during the war was the work allowed to cease entirely, the examination of "specials" being carried out assiduously by Dr. Lloyd Roberts, the then temporary Medical Officer, with the little help I was able personally to give him.

MEDICAL STAFF.

3. As a result of a Report I submitted to your Committee in January, 1919, on the new work to be undertaken during the year under review, embodying suggestions as to the provision of facilities for treatment and the necessary personnel for the effectual working of the scheme, you sanctioned the increase of the Staff of Assistant Medical Officers from its pre-war strength of three to five.

4. This necessitated the re-division of the County into four districts, each with an Assistant Medical Officer in charge, the fifth Assistant being a lady Medical Officer holding a roving commission, since her duties are limited largely to the medical inspection of Secondary School children throughout the County.

5. Early in January Dr. Bracey returned from Military service and immediately commenced Medical Inspection in the Northern Division. Dr. Bates also returned from military duty, but left the service of the County in February to take up work in New Zealand. Dr. Lloyd Roberts was transferred to the permanent staff and was placed in charge of the Stratford or Southern Division. In March Dr. A. H. Wilson (Captain, R.A.M.C.) was appointed to the Central Division, but not until September could a suitable applicant be found for the Rugby or Eastern Division. This is now in charge of Dr. L. L. Fyfe (Captain, R.A.M.C.). Dr. Dorothea Tudor was appointed still later in the year and commenced duty in connection with the Medical Inspection of Secondary Schools early in November.

6. It will be noted therefore that during a considerable portion of the year the medical staff was incomplete, thereby affecting adversely the work of Medical Inspection in some parts of the County.

SCHOOL NURSING STAFF.

7. Coincident with the increase in the Medical Staff it was found necessary to add still further to the number of Health Visitors whose duties include those of School Nursing. The County Public Health Committee accordingly recommended the appointment of three additional Health Visitors, making a total of eighteen, including the Superintendent.

8. For School Nursing purposes the County has been divided into seventeen districts, each with a Health Visitor in charge, one member of the Staff acting chiefly as a Relief Health Visitor to undertake duty in any district as and when required. This arrangement has been found necessary in view of the increasing number of School Clinics, Infant Welfare Centres and Tuberculosis Dispensaries now being organised throughout the County, necessitating as these do the attendance of a Health Visitor at each session during which these various activities are held.

9. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in filling vacancies occurring in the School Nursing Staff during the year under review and in finding suitable candidates to complete the number sanctioned by the Council, but I am pleased to report that at the time of going to print the Staff is now at its full strength.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

10. In the Administrative County there are 316 Elementary Schools and Departments, with a school population of approximately 36,000.

11. No new schools were opened during 1919, but schemes are in hand for providing additional accommodation at Alcester, Arley, Atherstone, Baddesley Ensor, Bulkington, Exhall, Five Ways (Shrewley), Kenilworth, Marton, Polesworth, Rugby, Southam, Water Orton, Wellesbourne, Wilnecote, and Wyken Grange.

12. The process of re-construction in School buildings must inevitably be slow for some time to come in view of the present high cost of material and of labour, but when new premises are designed it would be well for those responsible to bear in mind the needs of such buildings from the modern hygienic standpoint. Buildings constructed largely on open-air principles should mean a reduction rather than an increase in Capital Expenditure, and at the same time add to revenue by a corresponding improvement in the health and progress generally of the children.

13. There is much to be done in many of the existing School buildings to bring them up to a fair hygienic standard, and it is hoped that those Managers who are responsible will appreciate the recommendations of the School Medical Officer and make a genuine endeavour to carry into effect his suggestions for remedy. In this respect especial regard should be paid to insufficient window space, obstructive buildings and trees, ineffective ventilation, defective and extravagant systems of heating, insufficient washing accommodation, insanitary privies and urinals, and to unsuitable playgrounds both as regards size and surface.

14. Attention has been drawn in previous reports to the need for the provision of a covered shed in every playground, built in accordance with the size of the school, with the object of encouraging open-air classes during, if possible, the greater part of the year.

EXTENT AND SCOPE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AS CARRIED OUT IN 1919.

15. A return was made during the year under review to the pre-war system of Medical Inspection, viz. :—the routine inspection of Entrants and Leavers (children of 12 years of age and upwards), but in addition the 8 to 9 age group has also been undertaken for the first time. This latter group, the inspection of which although already compulsory, could not be undertaken because of the war, has added largely to the total number of

children inspected. "Specials" selected by Head Teachers and School Nurses have also been examined as formerly.

16. It is most gratifying to record that, notwithstanding an incomplete Medical Staff during a considerable portion of the year, all Departments with the exception of eleven have been medically inspected. These few remaining Schools have since been completed early in 1920.

17. During routine Medical Inspection the following children were examined (Table I. in Appendix) :—Entrants, 3,994 ; Intermediate Group, 3,044 ; Leavers, 5,649, and among special examinations there are recorded 2,448 specials and 874 re-examinations, making a total of 16,009. Added to these figures should be 512 children examined by the Assistant Medical Officers at the request of the School Attendance Officers, School Nurses or Teachers, during visits paid to schools at times other than routine Medical Inspection. A grand total is thus obtained of 16,521 Elementary School children examined during the year.

18. This record figure is significant of the exhaustive manner in which Medical Inspection has been carried out in the County during this the first year of reconstruction after the great war, and it augurs well for future achievement in this direction. Inspection is but a link in the chain of the National Scheme directed towards the physical improvement of the race, but its importance is manifest because it is the initial factor in this system as far as the school life of the individual is concerned. On it depends the whole organisation of treatment which, after all, is the main object of inspection.

RE-EXAMINATIONS OF CHILDREN FOUND DEFECTIVE AT PREVIOUS INSPECTIONS.

19. While it was not found possible to re-examine as a routine those children found defective during the year 1919, 874 of those found defective at previous examinations were carefully inspected, with the result that nearly 72 per cent. were remedied or improved, 28 per cent. remaining untreated or unchanged. The majority of the untreated defects were enlarged tonsils and adenoids, due to the inadequate facilities for treatment obtaining in the County during the greater part of the year under review.

TABLE OF RE-EXAMINATIONS.

Condition.	Total.	Results of Treatment.		
		Remedied.	Improved.	Unchanged.
Clothing	2	1	1	—
Footgear	—	—	—	—
Cleanliness of head	9	8	1	—
Cleanliness of body	8	5	3	—
Nutrition	14	8	6	—
Nose and Throat	297	166	23	108
External eye disease	31	25	3	3
Ear disease	49	26	11	12
Teeth	12	6	2	4
Heart and circulation	26	14	7	5
Lungs	1	1	—	—
Nervous system	7	4	1	2
Skin	21	20	1	—
Rickets	1	1	—	—
Deformities	16	11	—	5
Tuberculosis—non-pulmonary	10	5	2	3
Speech	1	1	—	—
Mental condition	3	2	—	1
Vision and squint	306	197	23	86
Hearing	3	2	1	—
Miscellaneous	57	30	11	16
Total	874	533	96	245

THE " FOLLOWING UP " OF DEFECTS.

20. The work of the Health Visitors in their capacity as School Nurses has again been extremely creditable, especially when it is borne in mind that the full staff was not complete until early in the present year.

21. Of 15,135 children examined at Routine Medical Inspection and at Minor Ailments Clinics, 3,436 or 22.6 per cent. were referred for treatment as compared with 1,360 during the previous year. In addition to these the School Nurses dealt with 413 cases left over from previous years and 4,939 cases discovered either by themselves during their periodical visits to the Schools, by Head Teachers, or by School Attendance Officers. This latter figure refers chiefly to unclean heads, to cases of Scabies, Impetigo and of Ringworm.

22. To the total of 8,788 children suffering from defects of various kinds, 9,601 home visits have been paid, including cases seen at Minor Ailments Clinics, an average of 685 for each School Nurse ; 1,077 cases remained untreated at the end of the year, 12 per cent., as compared with 8.5 per cent. in the previous year.

23. *Uncleanliness of Heads.*

Organised inspections of the children in school in respect of uncleanliness have again been carried out with vigour in the majority of the Schools, but difficulty has undoubtedly been experienced by several of the School Nurses in this connection, in view of the large increase in the number of Medical Inspections to be attended, and to the calls made upon them for School Clinic purposes, Infant Welfare Centres and Tuberculosis Dispensaries. Now that the Staff has been increased these routine Surveys will be still further developed in the future, since in this way alone can it be hoped to rid the schools of the verminous child.

24. In this connection 22,000 children were examined by the School Nurses during 1919, as compared with 16,000 in the previous year, and out of this number 772 were found to be actually verminous and 1,644 sufficiently unclean to necessitate the sending of a " Head Card " with instructions how to cleanse.

25. It is to be feared that in regard to personal cleanliness we are still experiencing the results of that wave of parental irresponsibility so evident during the later years of the war, which will take time and energetic propaganda to remedy, but I am not so sceptical as to believe that this is more than a transient phase that can be effectually countered in course of time.

26. Impetigo and Scabies were again prevalent throughout the County, the numbers affected being 1,336 and 498 respectively. Up to Dec. 31st all these infected children with the exception of twelve had been treated and returned to School.

27. *Neglected Children.*

It was observed during the war that school children were, generally speaking, better cared for than formerly, but at the same time there was evidence in a number of homes of the lack of a father's controlling influence, with the result that when children were found neglected conditions were usually so bad as to warrant the notification of the case to the N.S.P.C.C.

28. During 1918, 301 such cases were reported, whereas in the year under review, when home life was more or less restored as a result of army as well as factory demobilization, the number fell to 167, and of these in only 23 were conditions not improved at the end of the year.

29. *Defective Vision.*

Of 918 cases referred for treatment, including 138 left over from the previous year, 613 sought medical advice and 448, nearly 50 per cent., obtained spectacles. It is to be regretted that at the end of the year 248 had received no treatment, but it must be borne in mind that facilities for treatment were during the year under review far from complete, and much better results may be anticipated next year.

30. *Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.*

Of 990 cases referred for treatment, including 140 carried over from the previous year, 523 obtained medical advice and 368, 37 per cent., were treated by operation. In those districts in which facilities for operative treatment had been provided the results were satisfactory, *e.g.*, 67 per cent. operated on in the Tamworth and Atherstone district, whereas in districts such as Foleshill and Warwick only 31 per cent. and 8 per cent. respectively were treated.

31. Provision is now being made for extended facilities for operative treatment referred to on page 6, par. 47, and when these are completed few cases should escape the necessary remedial measures to ensure the cure of this damaging defect.

32. *Heart Disease.*

Seventy-two cases of Organic Heart Disease were recorded, 65 receiving medical treatment during the year.

33. *Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

One hundred and twenty cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, either definite or suspected, were under observation during the year. Medical treatment was received in 97 per cent. and Sanatorium or Hospital treatment given in suitable cases.

34. The incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis among Warwickshire School Children is by no means high, since out of 12,687 children examined in the code groups, omitting specials, only 0.14 per cent. were found to be definitely infected, and 0.20 per cent. were suspected to be so suffering.

35. The closest co-operation exists between the Tuberculosis Department and that of the School Medical Service, in that all children observed during medical inspection to be suffering from active or suspected tuberculosis are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer, and should Sanatorium, Hospital or Dispensary treatment be indicated, he deals with each case in the manner decided upon.

36. I have already referred to the need for further facilities for the open-air teaching of children in the schools, as there is abundant proof from those authorities who have had experience in this respect, that the mental and physical stamina of the children is increased conspicuously when they are taught under healthy conditions. It would appear, therefore, that any campaign against Tuberculosis must include this important preventive measure—the raising of the general standard of health of all children attending our Elementary Schools, with a view to increasing their resistive powers against disease and so fitting them for healthy citizenship in years to come.

37. While accommodation is provided at Exhall Sanatorium for children actually suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, there are still the anæmic and debilitated children to be guarded, those likely to swell the ranks of the adult consumptives unless restored to health and strength during childhood. The scheme at present under the consideration of the Education Committee for the provision of an Open-air Residential School of Recovery has not yet matured through difficulty experienced in obtaining an ideal site without involving heavy expenditure. This matter is, however, still receiving the careful attention of the Sub-Committee appointed to deal with it.

38. The importance of open-air teaching is emphasised in the latest report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education as follows :—“ The slow growth in England of the open-air school method seems scarcely creditable to our national good sense. Life in the open-air, regular and suitable food, abundant physical exercise, practical and manual occupation, sufficient rest, a cleanly and hygienic way of life, these simple things together spell the ideal mode of education in childhood.”

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

(1) *Minor Ailments Clinics.*

39. There are now six School Clinics where minor ailments are treated in the more populous districts in the County—Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, Rugby, Atherstone, Kenilworth and Bedworth, and it is anticipated that during the coming year additional Minor Ailments Clinics will be provided at Coleshill, Polesworth and Southam.

40. At WARWICK School Clinic, held at the County Health Centre, 3, The Butts, under the supervision of Dr. A. H. Wilson, Assistant County Medical Officer, 298 children have been referred for treatment and 1,084 attendances have been made.

41. At STRATFORD School Clinic, held at the Wesleyan Hall, under the supervision of Dr. Lloyd Roberts, Assistant County Medical Officer, 25 children have been treated and 41 attendances registered, this centre being opened only on Nov. 12th, 1919.

42. At RUGBY School Clinic, now held at the County Health Centre, 16, Hillmorton Road, under the supervision of Dr. L. L. Fyfe, Assistant County Medical Officer, 209 children have been seen, 183 treated and 495 attendances made. During the year under review two clinics were held at Rugby, one at the Wood Street Infant School, and one at the West Council Girls' School, but these have since with advantage been merged into one.

43. ATHERSTONE School Clinic. Arrangements were made during the latter part of the year for this Clinic to be transferred from the Council Girls' School to the Surgery of Drs. Fisher, Power and Pracy, where it is now supervised by Dr. Pracy, with the help of the County Health Visitor for this District. This Clinic has proved most successful, and judged by attendances made has entirely justified its provision. During the year 409 children have been treated and 1,077 attendances have been registered.

44. At KENILWORTH School Clinic, held at the Church Rooms, Priory Road, under the supervision of Dr. A. H. Wilson, Assistant County Medical Officer, 151 children have been dealt with, and 472 attendances made.

45. BEDWORTH School Clinic. This Clinic was opened at the George Street Council Infant School on Nov. 26th, under the supervision of Dr. L. L. Fyfe, Assistant County Medical Officer, but has recently been transferred to the Old Meeting Chapel, Leicester Road. During the short period this Clinic has been open 67 children were inspected and treated up to Dec. 31st, and 146 attendances registered. The attendance since this date has been exceptionally good and proves the need for such an institution in this colliery district.

46. At all the Clinics 1,159 children have been examined, 1,051 treated and 3,315 attendances made. On reference to Table VI. in the appendix it will be seen that the defects chiefly dealt with at the Clinics are Impetigo, Ringworm, Scabies, Unclean Heads, External Eye Diseases, and Running Ears. Simple dressings are applied in many instances allowing the attendance of children at school who would otherwise remain away for indefinite periods. Teachers, School Attendance Officers and Parents are unanimous in their appreciation of these Clinics which are undoubtedly influencing School Attendance to an unprecedented extent.

(2) *Operative Treatment of Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.*

47. In addition to facilities already provided by the Education Committee for the operative treatment of Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids at the Hospitals of Tamworth, Stratford and Rugby, arrangements were made in May, 1919, for similar treatment to be carried out at the St. Gerard's Hospital, Coleshill, and it is hoped that arrangements will shortly be completed with the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital for the treatment of County children from the neighbourhood of Coventry, and with the Nuneaton Education Authority for children from the neighbourhood of Nuneaton. I am at present negotiating with the Warneford Hospital, Leamington, for the treatment of children from Warwick and neighbourhood, and when these facilities are provided only a few scattered rural areas will remain in which Practitioners qualified by experience will undertake this treatment by arrangement with the County Council.

48. During the year under review 181 cases have been dealt with under the County Scheme as follows :—

Tamworth Hospital	89
Stratford-on-Avon Hospital	38
St. Gerard's (Coleshill) Hospital	34
Rugby Hospital	13
Practitioners	7

49. Many cases had to be postponed at the Stratford-on-Avon Hospital owing to lack of accommodation, but since further facilities have been provided the waiting list has been reduced to an insignificant figure during the early months of the present year.

(3) *Defective Vision—Refraction.*

50. The arrangements made with the Stratford-on-Avon Hospital towards the end of 1918 for the refraction of school children have proved eminently satisfactory, 70 cases being dealt with during the year under review. Spectacles are provided by the parents, financial assistance being given by the Education Committee in neccessitous cases only.

51. In September, 1919, arrangements were made with the Coventry Education Authority for the refraction of County children at the Coventry Eye Clinic. Up to December 31st, 92 children have been treated from schools in the neighbourhood of Coventry at a cost to the Education Committee of 7s. 6d. per case.

52. As there were no Hospital facilities available for children in the north of the County, refraction was undertaken in September, 1919, by Dr. Bracey, Assistant County Medical Officer, in addition to his Medical Inspection and other duties. Although working at extreme pressure during the latter part of the year he succeeded in treating 27 cases, spectacles being provided by the parents through a contract with Messrs. Bruce, Green and Co., London.

53. Arrangements were also made in September with Dr. Jones of Tamworth for the refraction of children in the Tamworth district at a cost to the Education Committee of 5s. per case. Up to December 31st he dealt with ten cases, spectacles being supplied by parents, also through contract with Messrs. Bruce, Green & Co.

54. The completion of my scheme for the treatment of Defective Vision is anticipated during the coming year by the provision of two Eye Clinics, one at 3, The Butts, Warwick, to be under the supervision of Dr. Harrison Butler, and the other at 16, Hillmorton Road, Rugby, to be undertaken by Dr. L. L. Fyfe, Assistant County Medical Officer.

55. The practice of the Education Committee of contributing for out-patient tickets £4 4s. 0d. to the Warneford Hospital, Leamington, and £2 2s. 0d. to the Eye Hospital, Birmingham, in respect of treatment of defective vision, has been continued during the year under review. It is probable that when the two additional Clinics are provided, it may be found unnecessary to continue these subscriptions at the present figure.

56. Neccessitous cases have received financial assistance as formerly towards the purchase of spectacles and in the payment of railway fares to Hospitals or Clinics in connection with the treatment of visual defects. During 1919 the cost of such assistance amounted to £10 14s. 0d.

(4) *X-ray Treatment of Ringworm.*

57. While there is unfortunately no reduction in the prevalence of Ringworm, 665 cases being under observation during the year, the duration of the disease has been considerably curtailed in many of the extensive cases. The view is now generally held that the only satisfactory treatment for Ringworm of the scalp is by means of X-rays. During the year 69 cases were dealt with in this manner—at Coventry School Clinic, 33 ; Rugby, 18 ; Leamington, Warneford Hospital, 7 ; and Birmingham School Clinic, 11.

58. Arrangements were made in November, 1919, with the City of Birmingham for the X-ray treatment at the School Clinic, Great Charles Street, of County children from the Rural districts in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, but the number to be undertaken was limited to 20 annually.

59. Additional facilities will probably be provided during the present year at the Hospital, Stratford-on-Avon, to deal with cases from the south of the County, but no arrangements can be made with this Hospital until a satisfactory apparatus has been installed. When this matures there will then be five centres available for X-ray treatment, facilities which, if taken full advantage of, will go far towards reducing the long periods of absence from School of children suffering from this intractable disease. The popularity of this treatment continues to grow, and only in exceptional cases is refusal by parents met with. It is gratifying again to record no instance of permanent baldness resulting from X-ray treatment.

(5) *Dental Treatment.*

60. The scheme for Dental Inspection and Treatment set out in my last Annual Report materialised during the year by the appointment in October, 1919, of Mr. B. M. Martin as School Dental Surgeon.

61. Considerable delay was experienced in obtaining the necessary equipment, but when delivery was eventually secured and the preliminary arrangements made, a start was made in the Warwick Schools in November and treatment given at the County Health Centre, 3, The Butts, Warwick.

62. On the completion of these Schools the next centre to be undertaken was Rugby, treatment being given in the early months of the present year at the County Health Centre, 16, Hillmorton Road, Rugby. It is my intention to deal next with the Bedworth Schools, then Stratford, Atherstone, Tamworth and so on in the hope that at least the majority of the more populous centres will be attended to during the present year.

63. It is obvious, as I pointed out in my Report last year, that, in order to cope with the work of the whole County, especially when re-inspections have to be undertaken, an additional whole-time Dental Officer will be necessary, otherwise only the fringe of the work will be touched.

64. I am, however, confident of the success of this venture, with the experience even of so short a period. Both Teachers and Parents have shewn the greatest enthusiasm in and satisfaction with the arrangements made for Dental Treatment, credit for this being entirely due to the able manner in which Mr. Martin has carried out his difficult work among the children.

65. The following extract from the Report of the Dental Surgeon on his work in the County up to Dec. 31st, is of interest :—

66. “Children of the age group 6 to 8 were examined: those above this age were also allowed to apply for treatment.

“The Schools inspected were Warwick Westgate Council, Borough Church of England, Roman Catholic, Emscote All Saints’ and Coten End Council. The number inspected was 481; of this number I found that 346 required treatment—202 of whom applied for treatment; 44 of these were treated in December, the remainder in January, 1920.

67. “During the course of my work, I must say that I have been considerably helped by the Head Teachers of the Schools, also by the Health Visitors, to both of whom my thanks are due. This has been a great asset. The children have been very good and amenable to treatment.

68.

" I give in tabular form the results for 1919 :—

Inspected by Dentist	481
Referred for Treatment	346
Applied for Treatment	202
Actually Treated up to December 31st	44

“ DENTAL OPERATIONS—

	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.	Administrations of General Anaesthetics.
Teeth Extracted	... 7	99	106	
„ Filled	... 6	26	32	5
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Totals 13	125	138	5 ”
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REVIEW OF ACTION TAKEN TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS

DISEASE IN SCHOOLS.

69.

It is gratifying to record a considerable reduction in the prevalence of Infectious Disease in the Schools during the year, 6,842 notifications having been received from Teachers and School Attendance Officers as compared with 10,905 in the previous year.

70.

The reduction is due largely to the gradual cessation of Influenza, which has been almost entirely absent since the first quarter of the year. On the other hand Measles has been epidemic over a large part of the County, especially during the last few months of the year. School closure was recommended on account of this disease in 43 Departments. Whooping Cough necessitated closure in 27 Departments, Influenza 25, Diphtheria 9, Mumps 9, Scarlet Fever 3, and Chicken-pox 1, a total of 117 Departments closed for varying periods on account of Infectious Disease.

71.

Generally speaking there has been close co-operation between the School Medical Department and the local Sanitary Authorities in regard to epidemic outbreaks in the Schools, but in a few instances I have been entirely responsible as School Medical Officer for the closure of Schools on account of Infectious Disease, chiefly Measles, without the concurrence of the District Medical Officer of Health.

72.

Although this lack of co-operation is exceptional it is more or less inevitable so long as dual control as to closure obtains, and I am convinced that in order to secure uniformity of procedure throughout the County a closer unification of the School Medical and Sanitary Services is desirable.

BLIND, DEAF, MENTALLY DEFECTIVE AND PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE

CHILDREN.

(a) *Blind.*

73.

At the present time 14 Blind and Partially Blind children are being maintained in Institutions for the Blind, only one case being admitted during the year.

(b) *Deaf and Dumb.*

74.

Eighteen Deaf and Dumb children are at present maintained in special schools and three new cases have been admitted during 1919.

(c) *Mentally Defective.*

75.

Under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, the duty is imposed upon Local Education Authorities :—

- (1) To ascertain the existence of mental defect of such kind or degree as to justify the diagnosis of feeble-mindedness, imbecility or idiocy ;

- (2) To determine whether a child diagnosed as feeble-minded is or is not capable of benefiting from education in a Special School.;
- (3) To notify to the Local Authority any defective child over the age of seven who is found to be—
 - (a) ineducable in a Special School ;
 - (b) who cannot be instructed in a Special School without detriment to others ;
 - (c) who requires supervision or guardianship under the Mental Deficiency Act ;
 - (d) Who after leaving the Special School needs institutional treatment or guardianship.

76. The work of certification which was commenced in the early days of the war has this year been completed, and it is found that of 268 children submitted by Teachers, School Attendance Officers and others as probably Mentally Defective, 21 have been certified as Imbeciles or Idiots, 167 Feeble-minded, 24 Epileptic, and 56 not considered certifiable under the Act.

77. These are grouped according to Districts as follows :—

		Imbeciles and			Not
		Idiots.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptic.	Certifiable.
Northern Division	...	7	39	3	6
Eastern (Rugby)	„	6	35	15	9
Central Division	...	6	57	5	29
Southern Division	...	2	36	1	12
		—	—	—	—
Total	...	21	167	24	56
		—	—	—	—

78. All the ineducable children, that is imbeciles and idiots, have been notified to the Local Authority in accordance with the Act, nine of the 21 being notified during 1919, and these have been given either institutional treatment or placed under supervision or guardianship.

79. The duty falls upon the Local Education Authority, under the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1914, of making provision for the education of the Feeble-minded (167) and Epileptic (24) children now certified. This will involve the provision of Day Special Schools where possible, and either a Residential School for the majority or the making of arrangements with existing Residential Schools outside the County for the admission of Warwickshire children.

80. I have already reported on the advisability of providing a Day Special School for from 15 to 20 Feeble-minded children in Rugby, and I am at present negotiating for premises for this purpose.

81. During 1919 great difficulty was experienced in obtaining residential accommodation for several educable feeble-minded children whose home conditions were such as to require their removal to a Special School. I am convinced that this difficulty will continue or even become more acute until such time as your Committee undertakes the provision of a Residential School for Mentally Defective children in the County, the consideration of which I am bound to regard now as a matter of urgency.

82. Considerable help has been given during the year by the Warwickshire Branch of the Voluntary Association for the Care of the Feeble-minded, in visiting and supervising many children for whom the Education Authority is responsible, but who have not yet been dealt with under the Act. The Association is especially instrumental in following up and keeping in touch with certified children who reach the age of 16,

by endeavouring to find suitable employment for those capable of earning their own livelihood, and in supervising generally defectives of all ages until such time as they can be dealt with by the Appropriate Authority.

(d) *Physically Defective.*

83. In accordance with Section 20 of the Education Act, 1918, arrangements are at present being made for ascertaining what children in the area are physically defective, within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Acts, 1899 to 1914. While Epileptics have already been certified, I regret I am not yet in a position to report fully upon those children in the County who are suffering from physical defects other than Blindness or Deafness.

84. In the preparation of a scheme having in view the proper education of physically defectives, it is necessary first to decide what particular type of physically defective child is to be dealt with, whether "Cripples" only, or in addition children suffering from Heart Disease of such a degree as to render attendance at an ordinary Elementary School impossible, or children affected with Pulmonary Tuberculosis or those so debilitated as to be suitable for admission to an Open Air School of Recovery.

85. Consideration must be had to the need, if such exists, for the provision of Residential Accommodation for "cripples," or of facilities for the conveyance of "cripples" to an ordinary Elementary School, and in this connection I would emphasise the advisability of suitable provision being made by the Joint Committee for Tuberculosis for those children suffering from the various types of Surgical Tuberculosis that are amenable to treatment by recognised modern methods. Many such cases if given suitable treatment would be prevented from drifting into a cripple or incurable home, one of the innumerable institutions for the reception of derelicts that the public are called upon to maintain.

86. The development of physical training in our schools, which I am pleased to report is now being organised in the County on sound and proper lines, will go far towards improving the physical condition of the children generally and will make for a healthier and more physically perfect future generation. This is instruction which belongs essentially to the domain of preventive medicine and should receive all the encouragement from the Authorities it so rightly deserves.

STIMULATION AND PROSECUTIONS.

87. Legal proceedings were taken on account of uncleanness in five instances under Sec. 12 of the Children Act, a conviction being obtained in each case. There were no proceedings taken during the year in connection with uncleanness under the Attendance Bye-laws, but the attention of the N.S.P.C.C. was drawn to 40 cases of neglect, including verminous conditions, and the necessary steps were taken by that Society to bring about improved conditions.

88. Many more cases of neglect would have reached the Courts were it not for the useful practice of stimulation carried out in Warwickshire, whereby recalcitrant parents are notified to the School Attendance Department whose officers urge immediate treatment, failing which, prosecution follows. During the year 47 such cases were notified to the School Attendance Department for stimulation.

EXAMINATION OF SCHOLARSHIP CANDIDATES, PUPIL TEACHERS,
BURSARS, ETC.

89. During the year the following special examinations have been made at the request of the Director of Education :—

(a)	Candidate Rural Pupil Teachers	16
(b)	Bursars	38
(c)	Pupil Teachers	5
(d)	Student Teacher	1
(e)	Training Ship Scholarships	2
				—
	Total	62
				—

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

90. Medical Inspection of the Provided Secondary Schools, now rendered obligatory under the Education Act, 1918, was commenced in November, 1919, and up to Dec. 31st 327 children were examined.

91. As Medical Inspection had hitherto been limited entirely to Elementary Schools, arrangements were made at the Secondary Schools for the inspection during the first year of all children in attendance, irrespective of age. Those inspections completed up to the end of the year included Alcester Boys, Alcester Girls, and Arnold High School for Girls, Rugby.

92. It is gratifying to learn from Dr. Dorothea Tudor's Report, an extract of which is appended, that both parents and teachers welcomed the inspection, and in no instance was an examination refused. Parents are notified of any defect discovered and are recommended to seek medical advice where treatment is required. Re-inspection of those found defective will be arranged for in due course and adequate steps taken to ensure that satisfactory treatment is obtained.

Children inspected up to Dec. 31st, 1919 :—

Boys.	Girls.	Total.
74	253	327

CONCLUSION.

93. Although the year 1919 is the first since my appointment as School Medical Officer, you are fully aware of my long association with the School Medical Service of the County. I am in a position, therefore, to say authoritatively that in no single year since the commencement of Medical Inspection has there been such a rapid development in the School Medical Service as has taken place during 1919. Up to the end of the previous year the only treatment provided by the Education Committee was for Ringworm of the Scalp, and since then schemes have been brought into operation for the operative treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids, the treatment of Defective Vision, Dental Inspection and Treatment, together with extended arrangements for X-ray treatment of Ringworm. Additional Minor Ailments Clinics have been provided in those Districts where the need was greatest and the number of children examined at routine Medical Inspection, mainly in view of the inclusion for the first time of the intermediate group, has exceeded that of any previous year by over four thousand.

94. For the ease with which this new work has been accomplished I am deeply indebted to the Director of Education for the willing help he has at all times extended to me, to the Teachers and School Attendance Officers for their enthusiasm and active co-operation, to my own staff, both Medical and School Nursing, who have so loyally supported me in what has proved to be a difficult year from an administrative point of view, and to your Committee for the consideration you have shewn and the interest you have at all times taken in the work of this important Department.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

A. HAMILTON WOOD, M.D., D.P.H.,

School Medical Officer.

Extracts from Reports made to the School Medical Officer, by the Assistant Medical Officers, on their work during the year.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

95. Dr. Bracey reports :—"Owing to the good offices of those who secured my early demobilization, for which I am very grateful, I was able to begin Medical Inspection on January 13th and continue throughout the year with the loss of only two days (through transport difficulties).

96. There are 67 departments in the North Division and to these 189 visits have been paid for Routine Inspection and over 70 for Special Cases ; in addition three Schools now in the Rugby Division were inspected before the re-arrangement removed them from my supervision, 13 visits being paid to these.

97. One visit each was paid to Nuneaton Girls' High School, Tamworth Girls' High School, and Coleshill Boys' Grammar School.

98. On the whole this represents a large increase of work compared with previous years.

99. I. CHILDREN EXAMINED (ROUTINE INSPECTION).

	Age.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Entrants ...	3	11	10	21
	4	78	62	140
	5	234	182	416
	6	189	175	364
	Other ages	126	99	225
Total entrants	...	638	528	1166
Intermediate	8	493	352	845
Leavers ...	12	282	165	447
	13	347	253	600
	14	46	53	99
	Other ages	90	76	166
Total leavers	...	765	547	1312
Total " Code " Groups		1846	1427	3323
Specials	...	287	245	532
Grand Total		3,855

100. II. SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Visits to Departments, over	70
Children Examined (Ringworm)	157
„ „ (Other Conditions)	175
Microscopic Examinations for Ringworm	66
Refractions	27

It is to be feared that a good many special examinations have not been recorded on the special case cards.

DEFECTS FOUND.

101. Malnutrition :—Notified, 4 (·12%). These figures are not comparable with those of previous years because only very bad cases were notified ; we are not yet fully acquainted with all the factors which determine a child's nutrition, far more than the mere quality and quantity of food determines it, therefore only cases which required medical supervision or treatment were noted.

102. Uncleanliness :—Head, 129 (3·88%) notified, that is verminous or many nits ; much remains to be done in this respect, and more vigorous measures will have to be employed if this disgraceful condition is to be stamped out ; it should be a matter of routine that parents whose children lose attendance from this cause should be prosecuted.

103. Very few cases of body lice have been found, but the condition of children's persons and clothing leaves much to be desired. It is painfully evident that many children do not enjoy even the time-honoured Saturday night tub, which should be the absolute minimum of personal ablution.

104. Ringworm :—The number of fresh cases in the Code Groups was 16, and the total number under exclusion at the end of the year 52. I hope that the increased facilities for treatment will result in a great reduction during the early part of 1920. Scabies :—A great many cases of Scabies have been seen, in fact it is almost epidemic in some districts, in very many cases infection can be traced to a returned soldier. The number of fresh cases discovered among the Code Groups was 13. Defective Vision :—179 cases were notified (5·3%), a large number when it is considered that many of the younger children do not know their letters and therefore their defect escapes detection unless squint or some other obvious condition brings it to notice.

105. Last November I was able to begin prescribing spectacles myself, and even the short experience since then has convinced me that this will prove a great help in getting these cases provided with spectacles, parents much appreciate the saving of a long, expensive journey, to say nothing of a long wait at the Hospital. So far the Refractions have been done at Atherstone, Polesworth, Kingsbury and Shirley, but I have not been able to get a suitable room at Coleshill yet, and I fear that this district will have to wait till the house recently purchased by the County Council is available.

106. Defective Hearing :—40 cases notified (·48%). This is a high figure when it is considered that many of the children are too young to be tested properly. Eighteen cases of ear disease were notified (·5%), most of these having defective hearing also. Practically all these cases are the result of neglected Adenoids, it does not seem to be generally understood even by Medical men that Adenoids may dry up leaving no nasal obstruction, but leave behind them a damaged ear which continues to get worse even after the cause of the mischief has vanished.

107. Tonsils and Adenoids :—176 cases notified for one or both (5·29%), an increase on previous years, this may be partly due to increased facilities for treatment, making me more ready to notify cases ; in previous years only the most urgent ones were notified, but now it has become justifiable to notify also those in which the operation is highly desirable but not a matter of extreme necessity.

108. Tuberculosis :—Three cases were notified as Pulmonary Tuberculosis, in no case was the Bacillus demonstrated in the sputum but the Physical Signs and general condition gave no room for doubt.

109. Eighteen cases of Tuberculosis in other parts of the body were notified, mostly discharging glands. No attempt has been made to notify every enlarged cervical gland as "Tuberculosis," the condition is far too common for it to be done, and most of the enlarged glands go down again without any treatment. Teeth :—84 cards have been sent re dental treatment required, most of these were cases of septic roots or other urgent matters ; generally it is quite useless to notify ordinary dental cases as it is impossible to get the children treated.

ATHERSTONE SCHOOL CLINIC.

110. I attended this Clinic fortnightly or weekly most of the year till it was handed over to Dr. Pracy in October ; a very large proportion of the children were suffering from impetigo or other results of dirt and neglect.

111. Apart from the above a good many small septic wounds were treated which often were unduly long in getting well simply because the parents lacked the will or ability to carry on the dressing in the interval between one weekly visit and the next.

112. Valuable work was done in treating discharging ears, and clearing ears of wax, cases which require a great deal of time and patience if any good is to be done.

113. Besides cases for actual treatment it was found very convenient to have a fixed time every week when the Assistant School Medical Officer might be consulted about special cases, excluded children, delicate children attending half-time and cases of suspected defects which it would not have been worth while for him to pay a special visit to a School to examine but a certain proportion of which turned out to require treatment. This aspect of the Clinic proved so useful to Teachers, Parents, and Attendance Officers that it might be worth while to have a fixed "Visiting Day" in two or three of the larger centres.

NOTES ON SCHOOL PREMISES.

114. Even before the war the School accommodation in some parts of the North Division was not up to modern standards in quality or quantity, during the war little or nothing has been done, and something like a wholesale reconstruction will be required in the next 5-10 years. One problem is urgent, the provision of a fresh Boys' School at Atherstone, the present School is dark, over-crowded, generally unsuitable, and a death-trap in case of fire.

115. Personally I think that the provision of School Buildings should form a definite part of housing schemes, especially in view of much greater School accommodation being required in the near future.

116. In the meantime the best should be made of existing premises and at present far too little care is taken of School buildings which often represent a capital value of several thousands of pounds; sanitary defects are far too prevalent and neglected by the Managers, in two cases the blue anti-aircraft paint to comply with the lighting regulations still remained on the windows four and ten months respectively after the armistice, and these are only instances of a lack of interest in the School premises which is only too general among those who are primarily responsible for them, namely the School Managers.

117. The care-taking is often badly done, drains are allowed to get stopped up, a heating apparatus filled up with hard water instead of soft and thrown out of order thereby, coal used in a heating boiler designed for coke only, thereby fouling it and preventing it from working properly, etc.

118. Modern heating apparatus would result in a great saving of fuel in Schools, besides being far more effective.

119. Fire-guards are often absent altogether, and when present are often not fixed to the wall or otherwise defective.

120. Cloak-rooms are very unsatisfactory, the pegs are often in three or four tiers so that the children's clothes hang on top of each other and there is usually no warming arrangement in the cloak-room so that the wet clothes have no chance of drying. This must cause much discomfort and illness.

121. Soap and towels are often absent or the towels are very dirty.
There are some Schools where no water is available for drinking.

122. Especially in country schools where the children have to come two miles or more it is most desirable that proper arrangements should be made for them to eat their mid-day meal in decency and comfort, a room should be available, desks should be turned round to face each other, forming tables, and the occasion seized to teach children orderly behaviour and good manners at their meal.

123. Finally I beg to offer my best thanks to all Health Visitors, Teachers, Attendance Officers and others who have helped in my work and in many ways made my

visits a pleasure as well as an interest ; only by such loyal co-operation is good work possible. Parents are valuing our services more and more. Local Medical men and Hospitals welcome our help. Very different was the feeling towards us when I first started School Medical Work in Birmingham more than ten years ago.

124. Thirteen months with various " Home Service " units and experience in a large Military Ear and Throat Dept. have shown me many interesting examples of the results of neglected School defects, undoubtedly a very large proportion of youths and men who were fit for Home Service only might have been fit for General Service had the School Medical Authorities been able to get their School Defects remedied, and I am more than ever convinced that in providing early and efficient treatment with systematic supervision and following up we shall obviate an enormous amount of ill-health and physical disability in the rising generation."

EASTERN (RUGBY) DIVISION.

125. Dr. L. L. Fyfe reports :—" THE GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION of the Council Schools is very satisfactory.

Many of the Church Schools, however, are out of date and in bad repair and do not meet with modern requirements.

126. The GENERAL NUTRITION of the children is very good, and I can scarcely recall having seen a case of mal-nutrition which could be attributed to insufficient nourishment.

127. SCABIES, PEDICULI CAPITIS and IMPETIGO are very prevalent, and cause considerable loss of attendances. I am satisfied that the majority of these cases are due to neglect, and that if more attention were paid to ordinary cleanliness, these diseases would largely be eliminated.

128. Of Individual Defects ENLARGED TONSILS and ADENOIDS are the most common. It is to be regretted that in certain parts of my district (Bedworth and Hartshill) parents neglect to have these conditions remedied by operation.

129. DEFECTIVE VISION and SQUINT form a considerable proportion of the defects. In this connection I am pleased to observe that full advantage is taken of the Clinics established by the County Council for the treatment of such conditions.

130. Definite TUBERCULOSIS is quite a rarity. I am, however, often called upon to examine children who are suspected to be suffering from this condition.

131. Such children are presented for examination, frequently with a history of a recent attack of pneumonia, influenza, etc., from which they have made an imperfect recovery.

They are found on examination to be thin and anæmic, but examination of the chest does not, as a rule, reveal any definite tubercular lesion.

132. I make a practice of excluding such cases from School for a period of at least three months. This, with an open-air life and a suitable dietary is frequently sufficient to ensure complete recovery.

133. In Rugby and district enlargement of the THYROID GLAND is very common. This condition is almost entirely confined to girls. It does not appear to be accompanied by any nervous symptoms or ex-ophthalmos.

134. DISEASE of the NERVOUS SYSTEM is very uncommon and is limited to a few cases of Chorea. I have seen no evidence of instability of the nervous system attributable to " over pressure " at School.

135. In conclusion, I should like to call attention to the large and increasing number of children who are unvaccinated. I cannot but view with apprehension such a state of affairs."

CENTRAL DIVISION.

136. Dr. A. H. Wilson reports :—" I beg to report on the Medical Inspection of School Children and Schools in my Division (the Central) of the County since my appointment in March, 1919, up to 31st Dec., 1919. The children have been examined according to the routine general in the County, viz. :—(1) Entrants, (2) between 8-9 years, and (3) Leavers, i.e., children of 12 years and over. In addition special children have been examined who have been brought before me by the Head Teachers or at the request of parents.

137. In routine school visits I have examined 3,035 children, being 813 Entrants, 666 Intermediate Group, and 1,299 Leavers, which with 257 Specials makes the above total.

138. It is difficult, in fact practically impossible to estimate the percentage of Defects in comparison to the year before, as this is the first year for some years that routine examination has been carried out, and that the intermediate group has been examined at all.

139. One point seems to stand out in prominence and that is the practical absence of malnutrition, only one case being noted. All children are well-fed and most are well clothed ; any cases of malnutrition that exist can be traced to disease rather than to want of food.

140. In all 874 defects were noted, a large majority of these being defective vision, dental caries and Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids. Much effort is being displayed by the Health Visitors in my Division to get these defects remedied, but parents often take a good deal of persuading.

141. In addition to the routine Inspection, I have visited 125 children in their homes, these cases being either of the nature of " following up " or cases referred by the School Attendance Officers.

142. With regard to treatment effected during the year previous, of 177 defects, 75 were remedied, 42 improved and 60 unchanged. Of the 60 unchanged—31 were enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids, this can be accounted for partly by the prejudice on the part of some parents and partly by the difficulty of getting the treatment carried out.

143. In the Foleshill District the parents have to get Hospital tickets and go to the Coventry Hospital in the ordinary way, this entails some outlay of energy and enthusiasm on their part which is often lacking and therefore the thing is not done. Again, in the country districts on the Southam side of the County it is difficult to bring parents up to a sufficiently high pitch of enthusiasm to take their children all the way to Warneford Hospital, Leamington.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

144. On the whole I think the sanitary state of the school buildings is good. There are isolated cases of defects, but the points which strike me generally are (1)—In all the schools except some of the newer ones the washing accommodation is insufficient. Often only one or two basins and dirty towels are provided, the water supply is not sufficient, and in a school as a rule the place left most out of repair is the lavatory department. In one school all the children marching into school had to show their hands to a prefect stationed at the door, and any with dirty hands had to fall out and go and wash them. This seemed to me a good plan both from an educational as well as sanitary standpoint.

145. (2)—There are too many privy middens. These should all be replaced by pails and emptied weekly. In most of the schools which have the middens, these could be converted quite easily and inexpensively into pail closets. (3)—Some of the schools, particularly the older ones, suffer from lack of light. I have made several reports on this during the year, but this matter is difficult to alter as expensive structural alterations are usually required."

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

146. Dr. Lloyd Roberts reports :—" The outstanding defect in the country schools is the cloakrooms, the clothes of the different children being in close contact, thereby inducing the liability of conveying infection, such as ringworm, scabies, etc.

147. The heating of the Schools is sadly insufficient in some instances. When open fires are used, the children furthest from the fire are not sufficiently warmed, owing to the room not being uniformly heated.

148. The Teachers have invariably received me well, and have made good preparation for the inspections. I must thank the Health Visitors for the kindness and tact shewn to the children in the routine inspections, and also for their assiduity in " following up " the defects found.

149. I gave evidence in two prosecutions for uncleanness, in both cases a penalty being inflicted. Another case, under the N.S.P.C.C., was placed under police supervision for 12 months. In this case the parents have decidedly improved since the prosecution.

150. A School Clinic is held at Stratford every Wednesday, and the Teachers shew great interest in sending any suspicious cases from the schools for diagnosis.

151.

SUMMARY.

Elementary Schools.

Entrants	1224	
Intermediate Group	978	
Leavers	2096	
Specials	143	
				<hr/>	4441
Total	4441	

Secondary Schools.

Entrants	5	
Intermediate Group	2	
Leavers	67	
				<hr/>	74
Total	74	

Grand Total ... 4515 "

152. Dr. Dorothea Tudor reports :—" My report only covers a period of six weeks for I did not take up my duties in the County Public Health Department until November, 1919. During that time four schools were inspected, two Secondary and two Elementary. The total number of children examined was 452, viz. : 199 in the Elementary and 253 in the Secondary Schools ; 224 parents attended the inspections—that is just over 49%—97 being present in the Elementary Schools, and 127 in the Secondary.

153. These Secondary Schools had never before been Medically Inspected, and the Teachers were a little anxious as to how the parents and pupils might welcome the innovation. Happily everything went off well. In no case was examination refused, and most of the parents who attended seemed to consider that an advantage which should not

be neglected was offered to their children. The pupils (after the little ones had satisfied themselves that their teeth were not going to be extracted) appeared to be thoroughly interested in the routine of the examination.

154. In both Secondary and Elementary Schools the physique and carriage of the children showed the need of well-regulated Physical Drill by trained Teachers.

155. In one of the Secondary Schools the prevalence of goitre was very noticeable, and it was significant that most of the children so affected lived on farms or in the country, where the water supply was from wells. In all these cases the parents were notified that their children required medical advice.

156. Two children out of the total seen were notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis."

**Table 1. Number of Children Inspected 1st January, 1919.
To 31st December, 1919.**

A. " Code " Groups.

ENTRANTS.								
Age.			3.	4.	5.	6.	Other Ages.	Total.
Boys	39	325	738	614	354	2,070
Girls	42	289	659	603	331	1,924
Totals	81	614	1,397	1,217	685	3,994

LEAVERS.									
Age.		Intermediate Group.	8.	12.	13.	14.	Other Ages.	Total.	Grand Total.
Boys	1,680	880	1,320	340	522	3,062	6,812
Girls	1,364	658	1,174	353	402	2,587	5,875
Totals	3,044	1,538	2,494	693	924	5,649	12,687

B. Groups other than " Code "

Intermediate Group (other than 8 years).				Special Cases.	Re-Examinations (i.e. No. of Children Re-examined).
1.			2.	3.	4.
Boys	Nil.	1,291	
Girls	Nil.	1,157	
Totals	Nil.	2,448	874

Table II. Return of Defects found in the Course of Medical Inspection in 1919.

Defect or Disease.	CODE GROUPS.		SPECIALS.	
	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for Treatment.	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
MALNUTRITION	6	22	8	8
UNCLEANLINESS—Head	307	20	77	1
Body	18	2	8	—
SKIN—Ringworm, Head	22	1	118	—
Body	4	—	51	—
Scabies	44	1	65	—
Impetigo	64	2	322	—
Other Disease	15	1	53	—
EYE—Defective Vision and Squint ...	637	66	145	21
External Eye Disease	7	14	29	3
EAR—Defective Hearing	55	8	29	7
Ear Disease	69	11	29	5
TEETH—Dental Disease	231	13	26	1
NOSE AND THROAT—				
Enlarged Tonsils	668	246	61	9
Adenoids	104	14	33	5
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ...	102	15	28	3
DEFECTIVE SPEECH	3	3	1	1
HEART AND CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease—Organic	66	26	16	2
Functional	4	5	3	1
Anaemia	9	12	9	1
LUNGS—Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Definite	18	1	12	—
Suspected	26	12	10	1
Chronic Bronchitis	10	1	4	—
Other Disease	1	1	2	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM—Epilepsy	—	—	1	—
Chorea	—	—	1	—
Other Disease	—	—	2	—
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—Glands...	1	—	7	—
Bones and Joints	2	—	2	—
Other Forms	3	—	2	—
Rickets	1	—	—	—
Deformities	9	—	8	1
Other Defects or Diseases	323	148	287	57

**Table III.—Numerical Returns of all Exceptional Children in the
Area in 1919.**

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Blind. (including partially blind).		Attending Public Elementary Schools Attending Certified Schools for the Blind Not at School	—	—	15
Deaf and Dumb. (including partially deaf).		Attending Public Elementary Schools Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf Not at School	—	—	21
Mentally Deficient.	Feeble Minded.	Attending Public Elementary Schools Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ... Notified to the Local (Control) Authority during the year ... Not at School	—	—	3
			—	—	9
	Imbeciles.	At School Not at School	—	Nil	—
	Idiots.				
Epileptics.		Attending Public Elementary Schools Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics Not at School	—	Nil	—
Physically Defective.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Attending Public Elementary Schools Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children Not at School	—	Nil	—
	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Attending Public Elementary Schools Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children Not at School	—	Nil	—
	Cripples other than Tubercular.	Attending Public Elementary Schools Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children Not at School	—	Nil	—
Dull or Backward.*		Retarded 2 years Retarded 3 years			

* Judged according to Standard.

**TABLE V.—INSPECTION, TREATMENT, Etc., OF CHILDREN
DURING 1919.**

(1)	The total number of children medically inspected (whether Code Group, special or ailing child)	14,856
(2)	The number of children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanliness or defective clothing or footgear) who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment)					734
(3)	The number of children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, etc.)	...				4,081
(4)	The number of children in (3) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, etc.)	—

TABLE VI.
Cases at School Clinics—Referred for Treatment, 1919.

				Atherstone.	Bedworth.	Kenilworth.	Rugby, Wood Street.	West Council.	Stratford-on-Avon.	Warwick.	TOTALS—Clinics.	Medical Inspection.	GRAND TOTAL.
Malnutrition	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	6	2	8
Uncleanliness—Head	18	6	2	10	2	—	14	52	25	77
Body	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	7	1	8
SKIN—Ringworm, Head	38	2	13	32	2	2	28	117	1	118
Body	13	—	10	8	6	1	12	50	1	51
Scabies	15	5	1	7	6	—	27	61	4	65
Impetigo	115	28	19	43	20	7	89	321	1	322
Other Disease	36	—	3	7	1	—	—	47	6	53
EYE—Defective Vision and Squint				7	3	1	7	—	7	6	31	114	145
External Eye Disease	12	1	1	3	—	—	7	24	5	29
EAR—Defective Hearing	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	24	29
Ear Disease	10	2	—	2	2	—	5	21	8	29
TEETH—Dental Disease	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	20	26
NOSE AND THROAT—													
Enlarged Tonsils	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	54	61
Adenoids	2	—	1	—	1	1	3	8	25	33
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	23	28
DEFECTIVE SPEECH	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
HEART AND CIRCULATION—													
Heart Disease—Organic	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	15	16
Functional	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Anaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	5	9
LUNGS—													
Pulmonary Tuberculosis,													
Definite	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	5	7	12
Suspected	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	3	10
Chronic Bronchitis	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Other Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2
NERVOUS SYSTEM—													
Epilepsy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Chorea	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Other Disease	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—													
Glands	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Other Forms	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deformities	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	5	8
Other Defects or Diseases				113	9	12	16	6	1	87	244	43	287
Totals	409	61	74	137	46	26	298	1051	398	1449

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Tabular Statement of Work undertaken by the Health Visitors and School Nurses.

	Total No. of Defective Cases Reported by the S.M.O.H.		Total No. otherwise Notified.	Total No. of Visits made.	Total No. of Cases Unvisited—i.e., Left School, Removed, Not Seen, Not Found.	Total No. of Cases Treated.		Total No. of Cases Untreated.	Total No. of Children Examined in School.	Total No. of Medical Inspections attended at the Schools.	No. of cases Reported to the N.S.P.C.C.	No. of Health Talks given.	Attendances at School Clinics.	General Remarks.
	Cases first reported, 1919.	Cases left over from previous years.												
1918	3436	413	4939	9601	130	7581		1077	23137 (1159 of these at Clinics)	452	40	305	284	No Teeth are included in any of these Totals.

Sub-Divisions.					No. of Cases.	Vision.				Adenoids and Tonsils.			Deafness and Otorrhoea.		Anæmia, Debility.		Heart Disease.		Incipient Phthisis.		Spinal, etc., Defects.		Verminous and Ulcerated H'ds.		Heads infected with Nits.		Scabies.		Impetigo.		Ringworm.				Defective Teeth.		Neglected Children.		Other Diseases.					
						Spec- tales ob- tained.	Medical advice ob- tained.	Other- wise Trea- ted.	Not Trea- ted.	Medical advice ob- tained.	No. of opera- tions.	No advice ob- tained.	Medi- cally Trea- ted.	Not Trea- ted.	Medi- cally Trea- ted.	Not Trea- ted.	Medi- cally Trea- ted.	Not Trea- ted.	Medi- cally Trea- ted.	Not Trea- ted.	Medi- cally Trea- ted.	Not Trea- ted.	Trea- ted.	Not Trea- ted.	Trea- ted.	Not Trea- ted.	Trea- ted.	Not Trea- ted.	Trea- ted.	Not Trea- ted.	Medical advice ob- tained.	X Rays.	Home Treat- ment.	No Treat- ment.	Trea- ted.	Not Trea- ted.	Im- proved.	Not Im- proved.	Trea- ted.	Not Trea- ted.				
I.	Miss Clappen	663	27	11	8	9	21	18	11	15	4		21	5	11	—	8	—	—	—	50	1	85	—	32	—	110	—	21	7	13	—	20	3	13	3	197	14			
II.	Miss Stevenson	489	29	32	—	7	24	21	4	10	—		15	—	3	—	15	—	4	—	59	—	204	—	26	—	25	—	36	1	—	—	—	23	11	—	11	3			
III.	Miss Chorlton	706	60	68	3	68	117	105	43	8	4		8	1	1	1	7	—	1	—	55	—	42	2	38	1	69	—	53	10	36	—	8	25	2	2	53	23			
IV.	Miss Pakes	303	14	11	4	20	17	4	38	5	4		1	—	2	2	3	—	1	1	5	—	107	—	23	—	38	—	2	—	3	—	—	2	2	—	14	—			
V.	Miss Baker	701	64	69	2	12	39	29	54	2	1		3	1	6	—	4	—	3	—	24	2	183	33	28	—	114	—	45	20	29	—	14	38	5	—	42	—			
VI.	Miss Jeffrey	732	43	65	—	11	41	22	39	12	—		11	—	6	—	6	2	6	2	36	—	84	—	52	—	105	—	48	10	4	—	12	5	41	2	154	5			
VII.	Miss Hughes	1223	55	74	7	49	60	49	40	26	14		8	—	20	—	21	—	4	—	221	—	205	—	56	1	169	1	58	15	22	—	—	6	13	—	146	5			
VIII.	Miss Hunter	407	18	25	4	11	34	12	67	5	3		5	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	24	1	23	1	32	—	31	1	12	1	12	1	3	3	2	—	94	14			
IX.	Miss Wheatley	506	51	63	3	17	52	37	36	16	—		2	—	3	—	7	—	—	—	50	—	29	1	19	—	70	1	48	2	11	4	—	5	16	7	35	16			
X.	Miss Redfern	318	16	20	1	16	34	17	30	12	1		1	—	4	1	5	—	—	—	16	—	65	—	17	—	26	—	13	—	8	—	1	11	5	—	8	35			
XI.	Miss Underwood and Miss Page				249	6	8	—	3	18	12	—	8	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	11	2	5	1	24	—	84	5	17	—	6	—	1	1	6	3	34	10		
XII.	Mrs. Perren	1114	44	56	5	20	11	8	37	11	6		3	4	4	2	12	1	1	—	118	11	293	—	53	2	239	—	67	8	1	—	4	17	16	2	41	98			
XIII.	Miss Carr	566	16	81	12	5	48	30	26	6	3		3	—	4	—	10	—	1	—	37	—	127	—	26	—	47	—	18	1	24	1	17	5	10	4	68	5			
XIV.	Miss Tustin	811	5	30	8	—	7	4	42	9	—		9	—	1	—	18	—	—	—	49	—	154	—	68	—	201	—	52	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	141	20			
Totals					8788	448	613	57	248	523	368	467	145	40		90	12	65	7	117	3	26	4	755	17	1606	38	494	4	1328	8	490	78	169	6	80	144	144	23	1038	248

Percentages for the year 1919	72.9		52.8		78.3		88.2	88.7	97.5	86.6	97.7	97.6	99.1	99.4		99.1		35.7	86.2	80.7
Percentages for the year 1918	68.7		63.8		84		89.1	97.3	95.1	80.7	97.7	93.8	98.6	99.8		99.1		47	88.7	85.7

The totals under Vision—Spectacles obtained—448, and under Adenoids and Tonsils—Number of Operations—368, are not included in calculating the percentages under these two headings. The figures 448 being included in 613, medical advice obtained ; and 368 in 523, medical advice obtained.

Total number of cases notified excluding heads	6372
“ “ “ treated “ “	5220
Percentage 83.5				
Total number of cases notified	8788
“ “ “ treated	7581
Percentage 86.3				

MILDRED S. LOWE,
Superintendent.

